Educator Presentation Script

The following script corresponds with the AMP Educator Presentation, which is available in PowerPoint, Prezi, and video versions.

1.	**[AMP LOGO]**
2.	Welcome to the Amplify Presentation An introduction to the Alaska Measure of Progress (also known as AMP) - Alaska's new state summative assessment.
3.	This 14-min video will provide a basic overview of AMP. We will go over the details regarding the who, why, what, how, and when of AMP.
4.	**[WHO]** For AMP to be successful, it will require collaborative work from district and school based teams, and cooperation from parents and students.
5.	There are a few assessment shifts that will affect students.
6.	Students who are in grades 3-10 will be tested in English / Language Arts and Math. Student will no longer take the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam or the Terra Nova. 11th graders can now choose to take either the SAT, ACT or Work keys assessment.
7.	Let's move to the why of AMP.
8.	**[WHY]** Some people may be wondering why AMP has replaced the old SBAs. New Alaska standards, improvements from computer-based testing, a greater variety of accommodation tools, and the technology standards are factors that led to the development of AMP. Let's briefly take a look at these four areas.
9.	The first factor is the New Alaska Standards, which were adopted in 2012.
10.	The new standards focus on preparing students to enter the workplace, technical schools, and college. The new standards have more rigorous expectations for students and educators. Since we have new standards, we must have a reliable and valid assessment that measures our progress towards them.
11.	Feedback from AMP will support educators to improve student learning and monitor progress towards the standards. AMP is not high stakes and does not affect student grades. AMP measures where students are in relation to meeting the standards.
12.	Next, AMP takes advantage of new technology available through computer-based testing.
13.	Questions are more engaging by providing more challenging tasks that assess higher order thinking skills such as analyzing, creating and applying.
14.	The following are examples of Technology enhanced items, including matching, ordering, and graphing, among many others.
15.	This ELA test item shows selecting highlighted text with errors. A math example involves dragging and dropping labels in appropriate quadrants of a graph.
16.	In Spring 2017, the assessment will become adaptive—meaning it will adjust in difficulty based on student performance. This advancement provides greater score precision and creates an assessment experience that is a better student fit.
17.	Using a computer-based assessment allows access to more accommodations and tools.

18.	The following are examples of Universal tools available to all students, including highlighters, text tags, and calculators, along with many others.
19.	Accessibility tools include auditory calming, masking, and text to speech for math problems. These are available to students with documented need and with teacher activation.
20.	Accommodations for student with IEPs include tools such as color overlay and braille.
21.	Lastly, the new assessment provides a testing experience that is in line with new Alaska standards in technology.
22.	Some technology skills, such as keyboarding, digital navigation, and analyzing multi-media sources, are embedded in ELA and Math standards.
23.	Stand alone technology standards specify further skills such as operating technology based tools and managing information.
24.	New Alaska state standards, computer based testing advantages, improved accommodations and tools, and technology standards support the rationale for the new AMP assessment.
25.	We've just taken a look at the why, lets move on to the What of AMP
26.	**[WHAT]** AMP is composed of four different resources, including the Technology practice test, testlets, summative assessment, and interim assessments.
27.	The technology practice tests give students, educators, and parents an opportunity to experience the new questioning and answering format of AMP.
28.	The technology practice test gives students practice using the technology and on the testing process and does not focus on content. Three practice tests are created for grades (3-5), (6-8), and (9-10). These practice tests are available now with unlimited access.
29.	This is an ELA example asking students to drag and drop different labels of a tree.
30.	This is a math example asking students to shade ¾ of the shape.
31.	Testlets are another AMP resource available to educators.
32.	Testlets are quick formative assessment of 8-10 items. Testlet items are clustered by standards. These provide immediate feedback and are available in January of 2015.
33.	The main summative assessment will be offered in Spring of each year.
34.	The purpose is to measure student mastery of Alaska standards. It will also provide a meaningful way to support district, school, and teacher accountability. In 2017 it will evolve into an adaptive test, meaning the questions will change in response to student performance. AMP will be non-adaptive in 2015 and 2016.
35.	The format of the test involves ELA and Math sections that are composed of approximately 70 items each. The first subtest in ELA and Math will be 25 items, followed by 3 additional subtests of 15 items each.
36.	AMP is not timed. Generally it takes students 2-3 hours to complete each content area. It is not necessary to assess the entire content area in one day. For example, ELA can be spread out over 4 days for one grade.
37.	Interim assessments will be available in the fall of 2016.
38.	These assessments will provide benchmark monitoring of student progress in line with Alaska

	standards and the AMP summative assessment. This tool will provide data to inform student instruction. It will be offered in the fall and winter and will be adaptive. Participation in the interim assessment is optional.
39.	The various components of AMP just discussed provide a comprehensive assessment experience to support teacher instruction and student learning.
40.	We have just reviewed the 'What" of AMP, let's now move on to the 'How.'
41.	**[HOW]** Some may be wondering how a computer-based assessment will operate in Alaska, especially considering the rural context of many Alaskan schools. This next section will cover the KITE test delivery engine, compatible devices, and the local caching system.
42.	KITE test delivery engine will provide access to AMP.
43.	KITE is a computer application that delivers the Technology Practice test, Testlets, Interim assessment, and the AMP summative assessment. When KITE is operating all other programs will be inaccessible.
44.	KITE will operate on many different devices.
45.	Windows and Mac desktops, laptops, chrome books and iPads will all operate the KITE test delivery engine.
46.	Local Caching systems will alleviate the challenges associated with bandwidth and internet outages.
47.	The local caching system stores testing information on a local desktop or laptop. It enables testing to continue if there is minimal internet bandwidth, as well as allow the testing to continue offline. The local caching system can be used at the district, school, or classroom level.
48.	The KITE sever operates on a variety of devices and provides flexibility for AMP testing. The local caching system alleviates the challenges associated with limited bandwidth and internet outages.
49.	Up to this point we have looked at the who, why, what, and how of AMP.
50.	**[WHEN]** Now we will look at the 'when' of AMP, including the testing window and the longer term timeline.
51.	The AMP testing window runs from March 30- May 1st.
52.	It is up to each district and school to create their schedule. Not all schools, grades, and students need to be on the same schedule. Further flexibility allows a schedule that tests students by section or the whole test.
53.	The test window provides flexibility for schools to decide what schedule works best for their student population. However, each week certain grades must finish their testing. For example at the end of week 2, testing for grades 3 and 7 must be completed.
54.	Over the next three years, AMP will evolve to better meet the needs of students
55.	The technology practice tests are currently available, and testlets will be available in January 2015. The AMP summative assessment will be administered March 30-May 1st. AMP will be non-adaptive in 2015 and 2016. In the Spring of 2017 Amp will become adaptive. Interim assessments will be made available Fall 2016.
56.	The testing window and timeline gives you and idea of what to expect while preparing for AMP implementation.
57.	We have just went over a basic overview of AMP.
58.	**[NEXT]** Now that we are familiar with some of the details of AMP. Let's explore some next steps

	to help us prepare.
59.	Step 1 is to review your school assessment system.
60.	Check for any gaps in your assessment system and identify the purpose of each assessment. Discuss with your colleagues how AMP will fit with your current assessment system.
61.	Step 2 is to share information about AMP with parents and community members.
62.	Share with them the purpose and content of AMP. Communicate what data will be collected and how it will be shared.
63.	Step 3 is to get students connected to the technology practice tests.
64.	Allow students at least 3 practice tests to give them enough experience to become familiar with the new format. Invite parents to experience it as well.
65.	Step 4 is to engage in continual professional learning and planning to prepare for AMP.
66.	The implementation rubric provides clarity on what needs to occur to prepare for AMP, as well as lists resources available to educators.
67.	These four steps will help your school prepare for AMP.
68.	For more information contact your District Test Coordinator. For additional resources visit the Alaska department of Education website: http://www.eed.state.ak.us and click on the assessment star.
69.	Additionally, all AMP resources are available via a link in the implementation rubric.
70.	Thank you for your work in preparing students for AMP- the Alaska Measure of Progress.
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